

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

VOL. 2.—NO. 26.

WILMINGTOM JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

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No paper discontinued until all arrears are
paid, except at the option of the publishers. No
subscription received for less than twelve months.

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Five new subscribers, to one address, \$1.00
Ten, do, do, do, 20.00
Twenty, do, do, do, 30.00
No attention paid to any order unless the money
accompanies it.
We will pay the postage on letters containing
Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be re-
mitted through the mail at our risk. The Post-
master's certificate of such remittance shall be a
sufficient receipt therefor.

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for the first, and twenty-five cents for each
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from an advertising bill when it amounts to
thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing
advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent
higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked
on the advertisement, they will be continued until
ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Advertisers to the proprietors on business con-
nected with this establishment, must be post paid,
and directed to the firm.

OFFICE ON the south-east corner of Front and
Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

DRUGGISTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

MANTUA FARMING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wil-
mington and its vicinity, that she will ex-
ecute work in the above line, on reasonable terms.
Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,

November 7, 1845.

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

GILLESPY & ROBESON
CONTINUE THE AGENCY BUSINESS, AND WILL MAKE

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF
LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c. &c.

Wilmington, August 4th, 1845.
Thus Observer and the North Carolinian, Fay-
etteville, will copy six months and forward accounts
to this office.

JOHN S. RICHARDS,
COTTON-SEED MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY REFERS TO
MESSRS. J. & E. ANDREWS, WILMINGTOM, N. C.
R. W. BROWN, BOSTON,
MESSRS. WILSON & WALKER,
RICHARD BASSET & ABRAMS, NEW YORK,
A. BIRKEL, BOSTON,
JUNE 27, 1845.

END-OF-THE-YEAR SALE
INSTITUTE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS.
HILL & ARTHUR'S WHARF,

WILMINGTOM, N. C.
June 13, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
MANUFACTURER OF
HAT AND CAPS.
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commissioner and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTOM, N. C.

ROBERT G. BARKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO HIS FRIENDS
IN NEW YORK.

September 21, 1844.

JOHN HALE,
Commissioner Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & De Rosset's, Water-
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

WILLIAM COOPER,
GENERAL AGENT

AND
CO. MISSION MERCHANT.
In the Store next North of the new Custom
House.
WILMINGTOM, N. C.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
In the "ETNA INSURANCE COMPAN-
NY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOW-
ARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New
York, long established and approved Compa-
nies. BROWN & DEROSET, Agents.
July 11, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS. A neat article, for
sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

Rum and Whiskey.

50 Bars N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of
1845. Just received by

WM. SHAW.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 18, 1846.

Acknowledgment of Favors.—We tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Brown, Editor of the Chronicle, for his kindly tendering the use of his press to us on Wednesday last, in consequence of the breaking of our own. By the use of the Chronicle press we are enabled to issue our paper on the regular day, otherwise we would have been compelled to a day late in our publication.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

The County Court, now in session, have assessed the following Taxes for the year 1845:—

On the Poll.

County Tax,	97 cents.
Poor	25 "
School	10 "
State	(not laid by Court,) 20 "
	—
	82

On the \$100 value of Land.

County Tax,	5 cents.
Poor	6 "
School	4 "
State	(not laid by Court,) 6 "

21

The following gentlemen have been elected Inspectors for the ensuing two years:—

NAVAL STORES.

For the Town.

D. McMillan,	D. A. Lamont,
Jesse Bowden,	John S. James,
Wm. R. Larkins,	John C. Bowden.

For the County.

James A. Bunting,	Peter M. Walker,
Alfred Alderman,	John Larkins.
James L. Corbett,	W. C. Thurston.

FOR LUMBER AND TIMBER.
Abraham Sherwood, Robert Maxwell,
James Alderman, David Cashwell,
Isham Peterson, John J. Register,
Alex' Mathews, James T. Morris,
Arch'd Black, James A. King,
Wm. DeBerniere, John McLaurin,
Clinton Steam Saw Mill, N. E. Brickhouse,
Harrison, " " S. D. Wallace,
Northrop's, " " Henry Groves,
Phenix, " " W. C. Thurston.

THE EVERGREEN.—This is a new boat which has just made her first trip down the Cape Fear. She takes her station in the Henrietta steam boat line. This line now consists of three steamers. The steamer Evergreen is built chiefly of juniper, is 121½ feet long, 22 feet wide, 6 feet 5 inches deep, and draws, with wood and water on board, 18 inches, and is the ugliest boat we ever saw. She was modelled and built in Fayetteville. She has a double engine of 60 or 70 horse power. Usually as she is, she will answer an admirable purpose when the river is low, which is often the case in the summer.

Severe snow storms have been experienced north of the Potomac lately, which caused the delay of the U. S. Mails for several days at a time. In the Eastern States it has been tremendous. The weather here, is delightful, just at this time, and we hope it may continue so.

CONGRESS.

The Oregon question was under discussion in the Senate up to our latest dates. The House of Representatives was engaged in discussing the various appropriation bills, and also some matters of no universal importance.

We have devoted a considerable space to Foreign news and extracts from British journals, in order to shew our readers what the people across the water have to say with regard to the course of this country on the Oregon question.

Map of Texas, Oregon, and California.—A few copies of Mitchell's new Map of Texas, Oregon & California may be had at the Journal office. The above work is well gotten up, and has been highly commended by the American press generally. We have but a few copies, and those desirous to procure a copy would do well to call soon.

The Petersburg Republican has come out in a new dress, and makes quite as neat an appearance as any paper we exchange with.—Success to the Republican.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We cannot conceal our regrets at the truly mystifying scene in the Senate on Thursday, between Messrs. Haywood, Hannegan, and Allen, all members of the Democratic party. The Whigs will gloat over the event as full of promise of Democratic dissensions and final ruin. In these days, they have really so little political comfort, that we can hardly envy them this little crumb from the Democratic table. But at the same time we cannot view with approbation the angry bickerings between Democratic Senators, who ought to know that they were sent to Washington to carry out the great measures of the Republican party, and that they have no justification for periling, in their personal feelings, the success of our cause. If we remain united, and move on quietly and solemnly to the consummation of our principles, we are invincible. But if our great men, who ought to give the tone to the country, shall fall out among themselves, because of their peculiar views on a national question, we will at once be in the power and at the mercy of our opponents; our political principles will be proscribed, and a long reign of misrule ensue upon our late brilliant, and, as we had hoped, permanent victory! Such dissensions, too, endangers the honorable and peaceful adjustment of the Oregon question itself. If the political friends of the President do not stand by him in his recommendations, the moral force of the Administration, as evidenced by the effect of the message, will be frittered away—Great Britain will watch the divisions in our councils and among our people, and will rise higher and higher in her demands. On the other hand, if the President shall be sustained by Congress in his wise measures, Great Britain will see no other alternative but to come forward with propositions, which, while securing our just rights, will bring the two countries peace and the blessings of commercial intercourse. Upon every ground, then, whether of political advantage or national benefit, the Republican members of Congress should stand together and add the moral force of their union to the efforts of the Administration. The people have demanded certain acts to be done—and will visit with their displeasure, those representatives, high their position, who shall defeat, personal disagreements, the great ob-

We cannot but regret the course taken by Mr. Hannegan in denouncing, even hypothetically, the President. We like the disengaged Senator from Indiana for his many fine qualities. We believe him to be honest and conscientious. We know him to be eloquent and ardent in behalf of what he considers right. But, on this occasion, his warm feelings carried him a step beyond discretion. He should have recollect, that while he himself fully represented, the voice of his own State, Mr. Polk had been called by the people of the whole Union to his elevated but responsible station, and that he had taken the oath to support the Constitution, and maintain the best interests of his country. Was it right, then, in Mr. H., to denounce Mr. Polk in advance of his action, especially upon what he incorrectly understood to be the personal revelations of the President to Mr. Haywood? From the following passages in the Union, it seems that in giving his opinions as to the probable course of the President, Mr. Haywood drew his impression from public documents, which are open to the construction of every citizen. Mr. Hannegan did not understand him; but he did not show a little too much excitement, when, upon his assumed state of facts, he went warmly to charge the President with the basest conduct, should he act differently from what (Mr. Hannegan) construed his public declarations to mean?

"Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, spoke of the President's views in regard to the Oregon. He contended that Mr. Polk would and should, compromise on the 49th parallel of latitude, in case Great Britain should renew the offer which the President had made to her during the last Summer. When he concluded his speech, Messrs. Hannegan, of Indiana, and Allen, of Ohio, rose to ask the Senator from North Carolina, whether they were to understand him as speaking authoritatively of the President's views, and whether he was prepared to compromise on the 49th parallel. We shall not repeat the expressions which were employed by the three Senators, nor remark on the manner in which the questions were propounded and answered. Upon the whole, Mr. Haywood declined answering any questions, except by repeating the remarks which he had made in his speech.

"May we be permitted to say, that we did not ourselves understand Mr. Haywood as intending to speak authoritatively in the name of the President, except from the printed documents. We say, with all respect, that no man, out of this Cabinet, is authorized to speak *ex cathedra* for him on this delicate and important question. He has expressed his opinions in his own message, or through the letters of the Secretary of State. We presume that no one has a right to speak for him, but from the documents which he has submitted to his country. His future course must be judged by his past conduct. Mr. Allen was himself interrogated the other day upon this question, by the Senator from Maryland, and Mr. A. referred to the President's documents for his answer. We can entertain no doubt that such was the meaning of the Senator from North Carolina; and nothing but the extraordinary character of the passing scene probably prevented him from making a similarly prompt explanation. But the scene is over; and we have no doubt, any little irritation, and all hasty remarks, have passed with it. The general spirit of the Senators will prevent their repetition. They are all the friends of the President. No evanescent remarks will swerve him from his course, nor distract that self-balanced equanimity of spirit which graces the Chief Magistrate, who is determined to do his duty, amid all the difficulties that beset his path, whether they proceed from political enemies or his friends at home, or from the cabinets of foreign nations."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Four days later from Europe—the corn law agitation—effect of American news in Europe—the panic in Ireland, &c. &c.

The packet ship Toronto, arrived at New York, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., and brings news from Liverpool to the 6th, and from London to the 7th ult., being four days later than that received by the Cambria.

The news is of a very favorable and interesting character. Cotton was firm.

The corn markets were somewhat active and firm.

The war in India has again broken out, and the annexation of Punjab is probably consummated. If not, it will be. This Anglo-Indian intention has been for some time maturing.

There was a great excitement and panic in Ireland relative to the new commercial policy. It is probably raised for an effect on Parliament.

The London Money Market was easier.

No further political action has been taken in Parliament on the Oregon question. The news in England of the postponement of the debate on this question in our Senate to the 10th February last, had a favorable effect upon the peaceful relations between the two countries. It has tranquilized the public mind in England, and was considered as a good omen and a guaranty of a peaceful disposition in that department of our Government. The position taken by Mr. Calhoun is highly commendable in England. He is there viewed as a statesman of sagacity, integrity, and firmness. Petitions are pouring into Parliament, signed by hundreds of thousands, praying for a total repeal of duties upon all articles of food. This may cause a reduction of duties beyond the point proposed by Sir Robert Peel.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland was a subject of interest and remark. It has been announced officially in Parliament, that the English Government had authorized the purchase of Indian corn in the United States, to supply the deficiency of food caused by the failure of the potato crop. Pat and John Full will have food despite the corn laws.

There has been another debate in the French Chambers on the Texas question. It will be seen that since the first debate on the question, the Ministry have lost strength.

Notwithstanding the recent declaration of Sir James Graham, to the effect that it was not intended at present to call out the Militia, 47,000 sets of accoutrements are being prepared by Messrs. W. & G. Almond, of Bond st., for the use of that force. The order came from the Board of Ordinance.

France and America.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, 2d ult., M. Remusat brought forward an amendment on the sixth paragraph of the address, relative to the friendly connection subsisting between the French and English governments, to the effect that the following words be added to the clause: "But in order that these relations be consolidated, it is necessary that the two governments, while acting in concert in the circumstances in which their interests are common, guard with care in the two worlds the

full independence of their political action." The honorable deputy, in developing this amendment insisted that France acted subordinately to England with regard to the affair of America. He argued that such conduct was contrary to the policy followed by France from time immemorial, and that it was in opposition to the true interests of France. He believed firmly that war would not burst out, but still he considered that in the interest even of peace France might be declared to remain perfectly independent to choose whatever course she deemed most advisable. M. Guizot, in reply, said that the amendment was perfectly just as a general axiom, and could be accepted with any difficulty, were it not that it was intended to throw blame on the ministry. On that account he should call on the Chamber to reject it. M. Thiers then addressed the Chamber, maintaining that the ministry had done wrong to interfere in the question of the annexation of Texas as it had done, and that this course had been adopted through a desire to support the Constitution, and maintain the best interests of his country. Was it right, then, in Mr. H., to denounce Mr. Polk in advance of his action, especially upon what he incorrectly understood to be the personal revelations of the President to Mr. Haywood? From the following passages in the Union, it seems that in giving his opinions as to the probable course of the President, Mr. Haywood drew his impression from public documents, which are open to the construction of every citizen. Mr. Hannegan did not understand him; but he did not show a little too much excitement, when, upon his assumed state of facts, he went warmly to charge the President with the basest conduct, should he act differently from what (Mr. Hannegan) construed his public declarations to mean?

"The Morning Chronicle of the 5th of February, answers the Times thus:

"If there be, as we believe there is an aggressive spirit, which from year to year grows stronger amongst the Americans—an appetite for territorial acquisitions, which every extension of their power sharpens—our own safety requires that we should keep an eye upon the workings of this dangerous passion, and that when it threatens us, it should be met with quiet but immovable resolution."

"Let them have this barren, worthless Oregon, say some amiable and easy temper-

"Let them have it ten times over, rather than bring upon the people of two civilized nations the unspeakable calamities of war." Better indeed it would be that the whole territory were sunk in the ocean, or so blasted with barrenness as to afford no sustenance for human life, than that it should be the cause of an effect so deplorable. But let Americans have Oregon in this off-hand manner, is not the way to prevent war; it is the way to invite it. Give it to them, and as it will not be their first acquisition, so will it not be their last. The supreme protection of the American continent and its adjacent islands will still be the magnificent vision of the national ambition."

"There is no security for peace but in the firmness of Great Britain. Let us yield Oregon now under any pretext, and our successful antagonist will soon pick a new quarrel. With a common frontier of some hundreds of miles the materials of difference will always be at hand. Let us show that we can be bullied, and we shall have enough of bullying." But let us, on the other hand, meet the first unjust and aggressive claim with a calm and resolute front. Without losing temper by provocation, or embittering dissension by retorting the language of violence and insult which incendiary speakers and writers utter against us, let us make it clearly understood that the sword of England is not glued to the scabbard, and that she has too often vindicated her rights to see them trampled upon now."

controversies. "It will end your strife, by definitely prove what we say. The one charge, a thousand times reappearing in a thousand forms—for falsehood is a Proteus—the one charge against the democracy and the democratic administration has been, that it sought to stir up war with England.

Now mark how the tables are suddenly turned. Note the ludicrous effrontery with which the whole whig hunt catches the new ascent, and starts off baying open-mouthed upon the new track. Experience of the past, and a shuddering fear for the future, force England to open her ports to the teeming products of our soil. Pending delicate negotiations, she sends us word that she is in want of corn. The very crisis comes which the friends of free trade in this country—the democratic party—have long been looking for. It is the very moment to do the democratic deed of commercial and financial justice and equality. The tariff of 1842—against which the democrats protested when it passed—against which they rallied in canvass—against which they placed the present administration in power—against which they came up to Congress from the West, and the South, and the North, fully committed—against which they are sustained by all economical doctrine, by the best modern example, and by the clear tendency of the times every where, as well as by the universal demand throughout our own country for equal justice to all classes at the hands of our law, and in conformity with our constitution; the tariff of 1842, against which the democratic party now stands thus emboldened and thus entrenched on its old battle-ground, and under its time-honored and victorious flag; the tariff of 1842, the offspring of the political baubles of the bacchanal canvass of 1840, at this moment stands between us and the great grain and meat market of twenty-five millions of men, now on short allowance of food, in the British empire!

From the very date of its advent to power, this administration had been in every way preparing itself, by the collection of information on the subject, and by the full presentation of its own views, to discharge its constitutional duty to Congress and the country in relation to this tariff. The democratic party in Congress, giving place in the first instance to the necessary action on the Oregon controversy, has been waiting patiently for the day when the whole tariff question should be regularly laid before it. The principles upon which that question shall be settled when it comes up, are not doubtful. They form a leading article in the Baltimore resolutions. They are in substance reiterated and enforced in the message and in the treasury report. They are quite independent of the action of England. They are, in the judgment of the democracy, true and self-sustained in themselves. They are to be carried out prudently, firmly, effectively. So to carry them out, the present democratic Congress was sent to Washington by the people. All this is known, just as we state it, to every whig journal in the country.

And yet, mark the result. Because the democrats will not apostatize from their old doctrines—because they will not falsify their pledges as public men—because, being elected as democrats to vote down the tariff of 1842, they now propose to continue democratic in so voting it down—they are charged by all the whig press with truckling to England, and buying Oregon by the sacrifice of American industry! and this charge is made because the democratic party cannot see the justice or wisdom of a law which makes a square yard of cotton cloth, which costs five cents in Manchester, to be valued here at twenty cents, and then taxed thirty per cent. on that value before the poor man can have it made into clothing.

This is just the case. The democracy have come together in Congress to modify the tariff, because the tariff is unjust, unwise, unpopular, and anti-democratic. Events have just transpired which make the modification of the tariff a measure of peace. These events have come opportunely. Providence, in visiting one great nation with calamity, has given to another a new motive to just legislation, and a new power which may be wielded to extend and strengthen the commercial relations of the two countries, and so, by an act of justice to ourselves, to preserve the peace of the world.

And now the self-styled *peace party* by eminence—the party whose journals in their trickling for the sake of peace have been willing to forget patriotism, and pervert truth, and make "the worse appear the better reason"—whose journals have exhausted every resource of vituperation against the administration, would not give up the tariff of 1842, they are charged by all the whig press to do so, because *its tariff policy turns out to be the policy of peace*. To rouse the ire of the whig press, it is not enough that the present tariff has long been foredoomed because of its injustice and oppression—it is not enough that the democratic party have long since protested against it, and resolved that it must not stand. More is wanted to whet the edge of whig hostility. The whig journals cannot rest till they throw in the face of the administration the fact, that its tariff policy will prevent war if war can be prevented. To prevent war, these journals will get up any day a fit of horrors in view of British armaments—they will cringe and shake as with ague, and speak for American rights in a "bondage's key, with bated breath and whispering utterance." But when the question is, shall we do a great right to the agricultural masses of our own country, now taxed by an unjust law, and by so doing preserve peace with England, by interfering in the commercial interests of the two countries when that is the question, then the whig becomes a ferocious hater of England, all of a sudden, and will have it that we trifle in England in doing what we pledged ourselves to do before our controversy with England arose. This is faction run mad. It begins by probability out of doors, and ends it by throwing possibility out of the window.

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THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

The President, a few days since, transmitted to Congress a communication accompanied by the recent correspondence in reference to the Mexican Indemnity, which consisted of thirty-four letters, and is very voluminous. The substance of them is given by the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in a brief summary. It appears that in November, 1845, Mr. Buchanan wrote to Mr. Slidell to learn the facts in regard to the two indemnities of April and July, 1843. Mr. Voss said that he had, at the critical moment in the affairs of Santa Anna, in the revolution of Paredes, given a receipt on the 27th of August, 1844, for the amount of the indemnity—say \$275,000. The house of T. Jenison & Co. (an English house) had contracts to a large amount with the Mexican government, and was responsible. With this house the Mexican government made an agreement on the 25th August, '44, to pay the two indemnities, and to allow them 13 per cent interest per month on the amount, and gave them orders on various sources for \$350,000 to \$400,000, out of which they were to reimburse themselves. The money, no doubt, from the connection of the parties, went to assist Santa Anna in the revolution against Gen. Paredes—Voss, Hargrave, and Tregear being partisans in the revolution with Santa Anna. Gen. Paredes succeeded in putting Santa Anna out of power, and the speculation of Voss and Jenison & Co., failed. Then, on or about the 20th September, 1844, Mr. Voss gives another receipt for the amount of the indemnity to commit the Mexican government for the payment of the amount to the U. States. But the Mexican Congress refused to allow this, and refuses to annul the transaction with Voss and T. Jenison & Co., of the 25th and 27th August, 1844; and now, Mr. Slidell insists in his letter to T. Jenison & Co., that they ought to pay. The question is, whether the government of the United States ought immediately to pay the claimants all their indemnity.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

LIES OF THE DAY.

The Washington Union cautions the public against receiving various idle rumors relating to the doings of the cabinet on the Oregon question, in much the same manner as people are cautioned against taking counterfeit notes or giving ear to itinerant impostors. For example:

"Assertions are idly sent forth from this city to the North, and circulated through the press with as little discretion as they are fabricated here."

"In this way a newspaper sends out a report that the British minister made his *ultimatum* to-day," (26th inst.) and this is without the slightest shadow of foundation.

"In like manner is the report that 'Mr. Pakkenham, being in Mr. Walker's office on the day announced by me, saw his report and project lying on his table. Being deeply interested in its contents, he asked the secretary for a copy of it, which was given him, and which he immediately transmitted to his government.' Not a syllable of truth in the whole story."

"Of like character is, we presume, the declaration made in the same letter, 'that England is not going to surrender one foot of territory north of the Columbia without a struggle.' She will not be bullied 'much longer by the United States.' Such is the language of her minister to private persons here."

"We cannot too emphatically caution the public against receiving these various statements as true."

The Union also says of the tariff:

"There is no coalition, no alliance, no understanding between the two governments on this subject. Each nation is pursuing its own course, and promoting its own interests. The British cabinet is striving to modify or repeal its corn-laws—we are attempting essentially to modify our own abominable tariff. Nor are any other variations of the report true in the slightest degree. It is false, for example, that a correspondent in the 'Baltimore Patriot' has insinuated on this matter. 'We answer these idle inquiries at once, but for the last time.'

In the course of the same article, the Union says:

"We say further, that Mr. W. and Mr. P. have never had any conversation about Oregon; that Mr. W. and Mr. P. have never had any negotiation about the tariff, and that as early as last spring, Mr. W. expressed to Mr. P. the hope that Great Britain would repeal her duties upon our agricultural products and provisions, and especially upon Indian corn. And this is all that has passed between them."

Nutritive Properties of Sugar.—The nutritive properties of sugar are much underrated in this country. As an ailment, Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, maintains that sugar produces the greatest quantity of nourishment in a given quantity of matter of any substance in nature.

Horses and cattle, when fed wholly on it in St. Domingo for some months, when the exportation of sugar and the importation of grain were prevented for want of ships, during the crop time in the West Indies, all appeared fat and flourishing. The cattle fed on the cane tops, became sleek and in fine condition.

The negroes drink freely of the juice and become fat and healthy. Sir George Stanton observes, that many of the slaves and idle persons in China hide themselves among the canes and live entirely on them for a time.

In that kingdom, the emperor compels his body guard to eat a certain quantity of sugar every day, that they may become fat and healthy.

Sugar and rice constitute the common food of the people, and every kind of domestic animal is fed on sugar. Plague, malignant disorders in the breast, are unknown in the countries where sugar is abundantly eaten as food.

Longevity.—Mrs. Ann Gourlay, the widow of Mr. John Gourlay, a native of Maryland, a resident of this city for 50 years past, died at one o'clock yesterday afternoon at the advanced age of 99. Mrs. Gourlay had been a widow for about fifty years and had survived all her children and grand children except one. She was the oldest member of the Baptist Church in this city, of which her husband had been a member in the days of the Rev. Oliver Hart the predecessor of Dr. Richard Furman.

Mrs. Gourlay had also the singular fortune of being the last female in the United States, we imagine, who could boast of having danced with Gen. Washington, having had that honor while a girl at a ball in Maryland.

Charleston News.

Failure of the Steamer's Mail.—The Steamship Cambria sailed from Boston on Sunday afternoon 1st inst., leaving five passengers and 8000 letters, which left New York on Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the steamer Michigan. She took out forty passengers, among them bearer of dispatches from our Government to Mr. McLane, and one from the British Minister at Washington. The mail which failed to reach Boston in time, was sent out in the packet ship Joshua Bates, which sailed on the 5th instant.

Charleston News.

A STRANGE YET TRUE STORY.

A young and beautiful girl, says the Boston Bee, of good character and bright prospects, some few years ago, while she was yet but sixteen years old, became attached to a young sailor boy of her acquaintance, which attachment growing into earnest devotion, resulted in a matrimonial engagement. This circumstance being made known to the parents of the fair inamorata, they remonstrated first, but finding all remonstrances to be useless, they resolved that a separation of the parties should be effected. Such, however, was the strength of affection on the part of the lovers, that it became proper, in the opinion of the parents, to cut off all communication between the devoted couple, and finally to shut up the fair one. By dint of determined perseverance, however, an escape was effected, and the young lady eloped, assumed the guise of a sailor boy herself, and shipped on board the same vessel with her Leander, in the capacity of a cabin boy. Having performed one voyage, she landed in New York, in company with her lover, and preparations were there made for their marriage. After a few day's residence in New York, her lover suddenly disappeared, and as she could not for a moment doubt of his fidelity, she supposed he must have been murdered. Not to be consoled in her bereavement, after fruitless endeavors to gain some information respecting him, she assumed her sailor apparel, and again shipped as a sailor boy, and performed another sea voyage.

Domestic Manufacture.—Several specimens have been shown us of a most beautiful fabric of silk, consisting of scarfs, shawls and purses, the product of a lady's hand in Aiken, South Carolina. What is remarkable is, that she has performed the double office of grower and artificer, having raised the worms, prepared the raw material and fabricated the finished article with true female taste and elegance.

The articles may be seen at Messrs. Gregg & Hayden's store, corner of King and Hesse streets.—*Charleston News.*

Only talking to himself.—A person in company said, in a violent passion to another—

"You are a liar! a scoundrel!"

The other with great composure, turned around to the company, and said to them—"You must not mind what this poor fellow says; it is a way he has, he was only talking to himself."

There has been quite a stir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of a marriage of a white man named Riddington, a Teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants. Riddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the cut. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic clergyman, and the bridegroom has received with his wife a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The nuptials were attended with such abominable music, that to get rid of their discord he paid them \$400, to be used for charitable purposes.

Pensacola Dry Dock.—The estimate for this important work, taken from the bureau of yards and docks, is \$1,077,523. Of this large sum it is, proposed to appropriate \$200,000 this year.

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIE	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
BACON—Hams,	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a
Middletons,	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a
Shoulders,	6 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a
Hog round,	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a	7 a
Western,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
BEESWAX,	25 a	25 a	25 a	25 a	25 a	25 a	25 a
BUTTER,	14 a	14 a	14 a	14 a	14 a	14 a	14 a
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00 a	9 00 a	9 00 a	9 00 a	9 00 a	9 00 a	9 00 a
prime,	5 50 a	5 50 a	5 50 a	5 50 a	5 50 a	5 50 a	5 50 a
CORN,	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a
“ Meal,	70 a	70 a	70 a	70 a	70 a	70 a	70 a
COFFEE,	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a
COTTON,	5 a	5 a	5 a	5 a	5 a	5 a	5 a
CANDLES, tallow,	12 a	12 a	12 a	12 a	12 a	12 a	12 a
sperm,	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a
ADAMANTINE,	26 a	26 a	26 a	26 a	26 a	26 a	26 a
FEATHERS,	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a	30 a
FLOUR, Canal,	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a
Fayetteville,	5 25 a	5 25 a	5 25 a	5 25 a	5 25 a	5 25 a	5 25 a
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a
IRON,	4 75 a	4 75 a	4 75 a	4 75 a	4 75 a	4 75 a	4 75 a
LARD,	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a	8 a
Western,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
LIME, Thomaston,	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a
LUMBER—Steam mill,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00 a	12 00 a	12 00 a	12 00 a	12 00 a	12 00 a	12 00 a
Quarter flooring,	13 00 a	13 00 a	13 00 a	13 00 a	13 00 a	13 00 a	13 00 a
Bill lumber extra prices,	11 50 a	11 50 a	11 50 a	11 50 a	11 50 a	11 50 a	11 50 a
River, Flooring boards,	wide,	wide,	wide,	wide,	wide,	wide,	wide
Scantling,	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a	7 00 a
Timber,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
MOLASSES, W. L.	22 a	22 a	22 a	22 a	22 a	22 a	22 a
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13 a	13 a	13 a	13 a	13 a	13 a	13 a
2, “	7 50 a	7 50 a	7 50 a	7 50 a	7 50 a	7 50 a	7 50 a
3, “	4 00 a	4 00 a	4 00 a	4 00 a	4 00 a	4 00 a	4 00 a
NAILS,	42 a	42 a	42 a	42 a	42 a	42 a	42 a
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.	4 a	4 a	4 a	4 a	4 a	4 a	4 a
Virgin dip,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
hard,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
hemp price	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
Tar,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
Pitch,	1 25 a	1 25 a	1 25 a	1 25 a	1 25 a	1 25 a	1 25 a
Rosin No. 1,	1 55 a	1 55 a	1 55 a	1 55 a	1 55 a	1 55 a	1 55 a
2, “	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a	90 a
3, “	55 a	55 a	55 a	55 a	55 a	55 a	55 a
Sp. Turp.	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
OIL, Sperm,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
PEAS, Ground,	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
Black eye,	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Cow,	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a	60 a
POOK,—per bbl.	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a	— a
Northern Mess,	14 50 a	14 50 a	14 50 a	14 50 a	14 50 a	14 50 a	14 50 a
Prime,	12 50 a	12 50 a	12 50 a	12 50 a	12 50 a	12 50 a	12 50 a
freeb,	5 00 a	5 00 a	5 00 a	5 00 a	5 00 a	5 00 a	5 00 a
RICE,	4 25 a	4 25 a	4 25 a	4 25 a	4 25 a	4 25 a	4 25 a
rough, bush	1 10 a	1 10 a	1 10 a	1 10 a	1 10 a	1 10 a	1 10 a
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	35 a	35 a	35 a	35 a	35 a	35 a	35 a
Liverpool, sack	1 25 a	1 25 a	1 25 a				

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. JUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so as to make them equal to those taken at the present day.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will receive proposals, until the first of April, for enclosing the Jail of this (Bladen) County, with a brick wall. It will require to be two feet thick, 28 by 38 feet, and 11 feet in height, gables to correspond and be covered with a good roof of Cypress or Juniper Shingles. There will also be required forty bars of iron, 15 inches square, for windows; of which there will be eight; a door of ordinary strength only required.

All of the materials to be of the best quality, and bond and security for the faithful performance of the work required.

W. M. J. COWAN, Commissioners.

Feb 27, 1846 24-3t

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER wou/ respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial.

G. W. STYRON.

Wilmington, Feb 13, 1846 22-tf

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir, I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from the especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse. Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already been to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, down away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them, and their system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it, I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be affected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last, will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. J. P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. 22-tf

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving from them persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.
Wilmington N. C.

F13 22-tf

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the 'HOUSE' by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

Sept 19, 1845. 22-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY
RESPECTFULLY
announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Martket-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,
every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels & families can have their purchases sent to their houses desired.

Drovers will always give him a call before disposing of their stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan 2, 1846. 16-tf

OUCALTS SNUFF.
HALF barrels in Bladders.

Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

10 G. C. H.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844. 16-tf

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